

POWER IN WATER.

How a Little Mountain Brook in New York State Is Made to Give Up Light and Power.

The case with which small streams of water can be turned to account for supplying electric light and power is well illustrated in an installation which has been completed at a sanatorium in the heart of the Sullivan county mountains, where a saving in fuel would naturally be of exceptional desirability. A brook which flows through the property is part of the headwaters of the Delaware river. It has a fall of 70 feet on the estate, but it is at best an exceedingly small stream. In order to get the water storage it was necessary to build a dam 250 feet across and 20 feet high. This made a basin of nearly a mile in area, and holds water enough to run the entire plant 52 days without rain. The dam was built entirely of stone hewn on the site. The sanatorium consists of six large frame buildings, built on various hills, and included in a radius of half a mile. Not only are all these buildings generously lighted within, but the grounds and walks are studded with 100-hour long-burning arcs, and the tourist coming suddenly on this distant mountain nook could imagine himself in a city suburb. The plant is running so successfully that it would seem worth the while of any large institution or other requiring light and power to investigate any water power matter how unpretentious—in the vicinity. Such an installation as that mentioned should, with ordinary management, very quickly pay for itself in the saving of fuel and other advantages.

THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES.

A Recent Visitor Says That an Irishman Occupies It, and Will Not Admit Visitors.

While waiting a few minutes for my train, regretting that I could not give a day to Salem, but must reserve it for a later pilgrimage, says a correspondent of the Chicago Post, I talked to a droll, pessimistic expressman standing by the tunnel which rumbles up from the center of the street. In this very shadow of venerable grayness he recommended the Marine museum as the feature of the place. He said Witch Bill was nothing but rocks and tenement houses.

Hawthorne's house is lived in by Pat Wight and is a shabby front, with little paint left upon it. The tenant will not let tourists in, declaring that he would be tormented to death if he did. He turned away 25 college people in a body. It must have done Pat's soul good to shut out so much learning.

"The very last lot that he did let in," explained the expressman, "told him he had no business to eat in the same room that Hawthorne ate in."

"Now, that settles it," said Pat. "Not another mother's son sets foot in my door to tell me where to eat."

"Yes, sir," continued the expressman, "you can see the house where the witches were tried, and you can see the house of the seven gables, but there's not much to it except the seven gables."

THE MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

He Discourses Somewhat Interesting on the Children's Joy of Swinging on the Gate.

"On the occasion of a recent visit to a smaller city," said the middle-aged man, according to the New York Sun, "I was a guest at a youngster swinging on a gate, almost startled by the reflection that in such cities as our own most children never know what it is to swing on a gate, for the simple reason that they have no gates here to swing on."

"But in smaller cities and towns every boy swings on the gate. I remember very well swinging on the gate when I was a boy. We used to open the gate as wide as it would go and stand as near as possible to the outer edge of it so as to get the longest possible swing, and then step up and let it go. The latch would snap over the holder on the gate post as we swung past, and then we'd swing back, and so on, back and forth, the number of times depending on the weight of the child. Not infrequently two children would swing on the same gate; a perilous and exciting experience for them, if they were little folks, and one that they enjoyed hugely. But while it was fun for the children it was bad for the gate. Only the most robust and well-constructed gate in the heaviest sort of fences could stand it, and even such gates finally came with the rest, to say. The sagging gate marked a house blessed with children."

Victoria's Pagoda.

It is not generally known that at Osborne there is a garden cottage in the shape of a pagoda, where none may enter except her majesty. This cottage holds nothing but mementoes of the late prince consort and relics of the queen's youth, as well as the toys and games of all her children, many of which the prince consort made himself, for he was no mean carpenter. There are also here wonderful fishes caught by the duke of Coburg in Canadian seas, birds and tigers shot by the prince of Wales while in India, a mummy case brought from Egypt and other precious curiosities that are dearly prized by the queen, who visits this family museum every day while at Osborne and sits among the remains of her own and her children's youth.

Gladstone Wept.

Mr. Gladstone during the delivery of one of his great orations concerning the Bulgarian atrocities was so carried away by his feelings that tears coursed down his cheeks, and the flow of his eloquence was arrested for a few minutes so that he might recover his composure.

UNEARTH SKELETONS

Interesting Discovery by Street Graders at Chillicothe, O.

Bones of Prehistoric Warriors Are Unearthed—Belong to the Race Which Built the Big Mounds—Were Giants in Size.

Three skeletons of prehistoric warriors have been unearthed in Chillicothe, O. It was while cutting down and grading some streets in the eastern portion of the town that the bones were brought to light, and their discovery has been received with the greatest interest. Ages and ages ago a great entrenched was erected on the west bank of the Scioto river by the mound builders. It consisted of two circles and a square, joined by a passageway. The smaller circle was 800 feet in diameter, the larger one 1,720 feet and the square contained 27 acres of land. The walls encircling this great space were 40 feet high and nearly as thick at the bottom. It must have required almost inconceivable labor to throw up those mighty walls with the implements then in use, but within a radius of a few miles no less than five of these great fortifications, all exactly the same shape and size, were erected, and traces of them still exist.

In 1833 E. G. Squier and E. H. Davis visited the county in the interest of the Smithsonian institution and made a special study of these great works.

After a series of careful surveys they found that the fortifications had been laid out with mathematical exactness, that the circles were perfect circles and the squares perfect squares. They found, moreover, that the five intrenchments were all precisely the same size, the two facts together indicating that the mound builders had no mean knowledge of engineering. The great antiquity of the work is shown by the fact that it was built before Paint Creek flowed into the Scioto at that point, which it did centuries ago, before diverting its course. A portion of the large circle was washed away when the creek began flowing into what is now its old bed. The river has also encroached upon the square.

The skeletons which have been unearthed near where this fortification once stood are of unusual interest. The first was found just outside the smaller circle. It was in a sitting posture, with its knees drawn up to its chin. Beneath it was a stone platform, on which were the vertebrae of a snake and other totems. The skeleton was that of a man at least seven feet high and the skull was three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The other two skeletons were found lying stretched, with their heads toward the west, and were not so large as the first one. Other interesting finds will doubtless be made as the excavation continues.

TO WRITE GLADSTONE'S LIFE.

John Morley, the Liberal Statesman, is Chosen by the Family for This Great Undertaking.

Germany's Apple Crop.

That Is the Name of a Remarkable Instrument to Be Exhibited in Paris.

THE AUTOELECTROPOLYPHONE

The largest musical instrument on earth will be on exhibition at the exposition in 1900. It is called an "autoelectropolyphone," and its inventor and builder is an Italian, Antonio Zibordi, who claims to have worked upon it for 15 years. The instrument executes every kind of concerted music and contains no less than 8,000 different and independent musical instruments. It cost about \$15,000.

The inventor has employed most varied applications of mechanical skill and electrical apparatus, which are not entirely new, but the composition of which represents an incredible amount of most careful study and human patience. The instruments will be worked by means of two petroleum motors, each of three-horse power, which, by driving a dynamo, furnish the light for the inside of the instrument, showing its countless details and illuminating the hall where it is shown.

A curious combination is the small electric fountain within the instrument, which will show in varicolored light when the lights in the exhibition hall are turned down, the music from the orchestra continuing all the while.

There are two separate sets of instruments, which can be worked singly or together—one a perfect string orchestra, the other a military brass band of 130 pieces. They have separate sets of cylinders, but there are some pieces for both orchestras, where the two cylinders are started together.

The apparatus will be taken from Milan to Paris on two railroad cars, and after having been admired at the 1900 exposition it is the intention of the inventor to present the instrument to Queen Margherita of Italy.

GERMANY'S APPLE CROP.

So Small That Even Cider Apples Command Three Times the Usual Price.

Germany is about to have an apple crop smaller in quantity and poorer in quality than has been gathered in recent years, according to United States Consul-General Frank Mason, at Frankfort. Cider apples this year command three times the usual price, he says, and no cider will be made outside of Wurttemburg. Even cooking apples of an inferior grade are now selling in Frankfort for from eight to nine cents per pound. This deficiency is said to extend more or less generally to France, the Tyrol, Bohemia, and northern Italy, so the conditions favor a large importation of American apples, though whether this will be practicable or not will depend upon first, the supply in the United States, and, second, the spirit in which the German officials enforce the inspection law.

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